ECONOMIC REVIEW

MANITOBA ECONOMIC REVIEW

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ECONOMIC REVIEW

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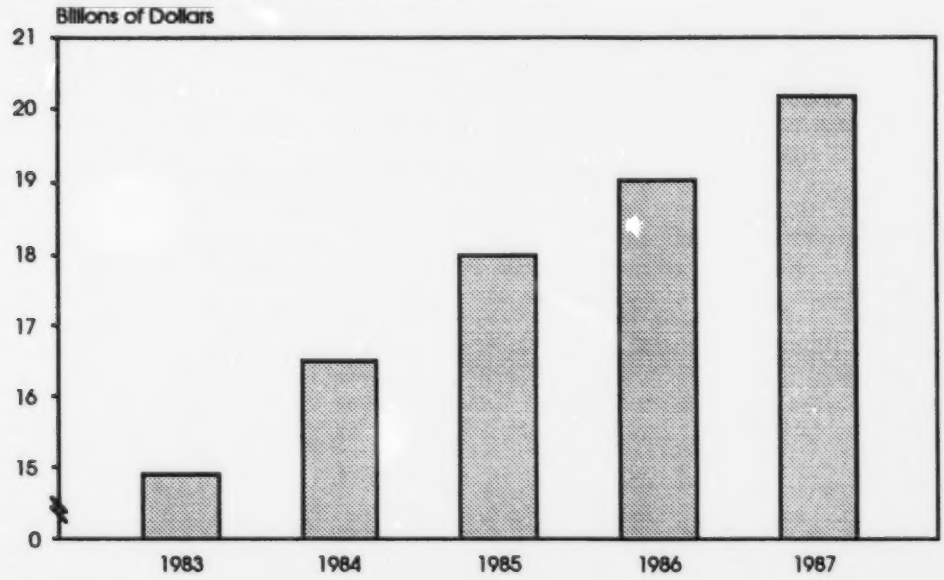
Introduction

- Manitoba has entered its sixth consecutive year of economic expansion. In the 1980s, economic performance has improved markedly relative to most other provinces in Canada.
- Over the last five years, real Gross Domestic Product in Manitoba increased at the third highest rate among provinces — by 4.9% annually compared with 4.4% in Canada as a whole.
- Most sectors have shared in the expansion. The results are reflected in job creation, income gains, investment and new business formation.
- The global economy is characterized by uncertainty regarding the evolution of trading and financial relations. Canada's performance is relatively strong, but unevenly distributed among regions.
- Low international grain prices have dampened employment and income growth, and, despite income stabilization programs, farming jobs have been lost and markets for local businesses affected. Grain prices remain a continuing concern.
- Manitoba's strengthened economy — investments for the future, high quality, accessible public services, rising living standards and fair taxation — has set the stage for further solid gains in the years ahead.

Gross Domestic Product, 1983 to 1987



Source: Manitoba Bureau of Statistics and Manitoba Department of Finance

International and National Context

- Global economic growth has slowed. Consumption based expansion in the United States in the 1980s, stimulated in part by fiscal policy, was accompanied by inadequate investment and a rapidly growing trade deficit. In contrast, Japan and Europe recorded substantial trade surpluses. The path of adjustment required to reduce these imbalances, both in the U.S. economy and between nations, is uncertain.

- Central banks reduced interest rates in response to the October 1987 stock market crash. However, not all of the interest rate relief has been felt in Canada. A reduction of at least one to two percentage points would bring Canadian interest rates more in line with those in the U.S., encourage growth and reduce regional unemployment disparities.

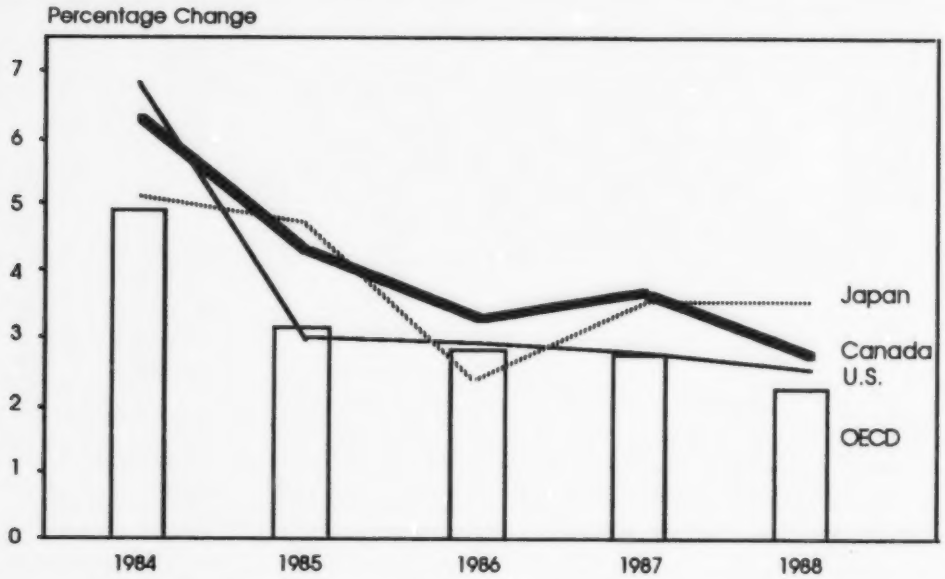
- While Canadian output and employment growth has been relatively strong by international standards, the benefits have been unevenly distributed across regions. Stronger growth in industrialized central Canada stands in marked contrast with less robust performance in the more resource dependent regions of the country. Inflation has been stable in the 4% to 4.5% range over the last four years.

- Investment recovery was weak through much of the economic expansion in Canada, but improved in 1987. A surplus in international trade and a smaller deficit in Canada's overall current transactions with other countries, compared with the U.S., are positive factors for continued expansion in Canada.

- The February 1988 federal Budget predicted growth of 2.8% in real Gross Domestic Product, a slight decline in consumer price inflation, to 4.0%, and an unemployment rate of 8.3% in Canada in 1988. However, the Budget papers also pointed out that, on average, forecasters expect slightly lower real growth and higher inflation and unemployment. According to independent assessments, real GDP is expected to increase by about 2.5% and the unemployment rate to average 8.5% in Canada in 1988.

International Economic Growth, 1984 to 1988

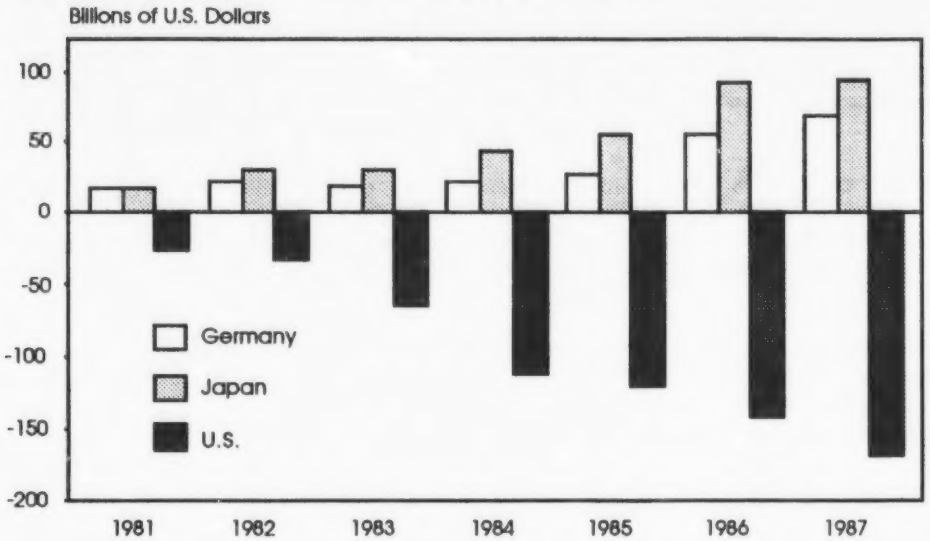
Real GDP/GNP



Source: OECD Economic Outlook, December 1987

- Economic growth in the OECD region has slowed from close to 5% in 1984, to 2.8% in 1987, and a projected 2.3% in 1988. Japan is the only major OECD country expected to achieve stronger growth in the year ahead.
- In Canada, real GDP growth has remained relatively strong by international standards.
- For 1988, real GDP growth in Canada is forecast in the 2.5% range.

Trade Balances of Major OECD Countries



Source: OECD Economic Outlook, December 1987 and WSJ

- Substantial trade and fiscal imbalances have emerged in the 1980s, in part because governments have pursued divergent monetary and fiscal policies. Massive international capital movements are required to finance these imbalances.
- In 1987, the U.S. trade deficit reached $171 billion and surpluses in Japan and Germany were about $96 billion and $70 billion, respectively — each about 3.5% to 4% of GDP.
- U.S. exports have increased substantially and the trade deficit is beginning to decline. However, the U.S. has accumulated a large international debt which is expected to continue increasing into the 1990s.

Canadian Exchange and Interest Rates

	1980	1982	1985	1987	1988
		(Annual Averages)			(Feb. 19)
Exchange Rates: (Canadian $ per unit)					
U.S.	1.1690	1.2341	1.3652	1.3260	1.2702
Japan	0.0052	0.0050	0.0058	0.0092	0.0098
Germany	0.6444	0.5086	0.4677	0.7384	0.7440
Interest Rates: (per cent)					
90-Day Commercial Paper	13.2	14.2	9.6	8.4	8.6
5-Year Mortgages	14.5	18.0	12.1	11.2	11.5
Consumer Prices:					(Jan.)
(per cent change)	10.2	10.8	4.0	4.4	4.1

Source: Statistics Canada and Bank of Canada Review

- Exchange rates have undergone major realignments in recent years. The value of the U.S. dollar rose substantially against major currencies in the first half of the 1980s and has declined since 1985.
- From 1985 to 1987, the Canadian dollar rose against the U.S. dollar, but declined against other major currencies. From the end of 1987 to February 19, 1988, the dollar rose a further 3% against the U.S. dollar, and rose 7% against the Japanese yen and 9% against the Deutschmark.
- Central banks reduced interest rates following the October 1987 stock market crash. However, Canadian rates remain higher than a year ago. The 90-day commercial paper rate was 8.6% and the 5-year mortgage rate was 11.5% on February 19, 1988, well above their March 1987 levels of 7.0% and 10.0%, respectively.
- A reduction of at least one to two percentage points would bring Canadian interest rates more in line with those in the U.S., encourage growth and reduce regional unemployment disparities.

Manitoba Situation

- In the past six years, Manitoba's economic performance has been better than Canada's over a broad range of economic indicators. Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP), non-residential investment, housing starts and personal income all increased more rapidly in Manitoba than in Canada since 1981, while consumer price increases have been more moderate.

- Labour market conditions have improved, as the number of unemployed and the unemployment rate declined in every year since 1983. Private sector employment growth since 1981 has matched the national average.

- Average real wages increased 0.9% annually in Manitoba in contrast to an annual decline of 0.2% in Canada as a whole, from 1981 to 1987. Disposable income per person is now closer to the national average.

- Manitobans benefit from lower costs, compared with other parts of Canada, for many basic necessities, including food, shelter and electricity.

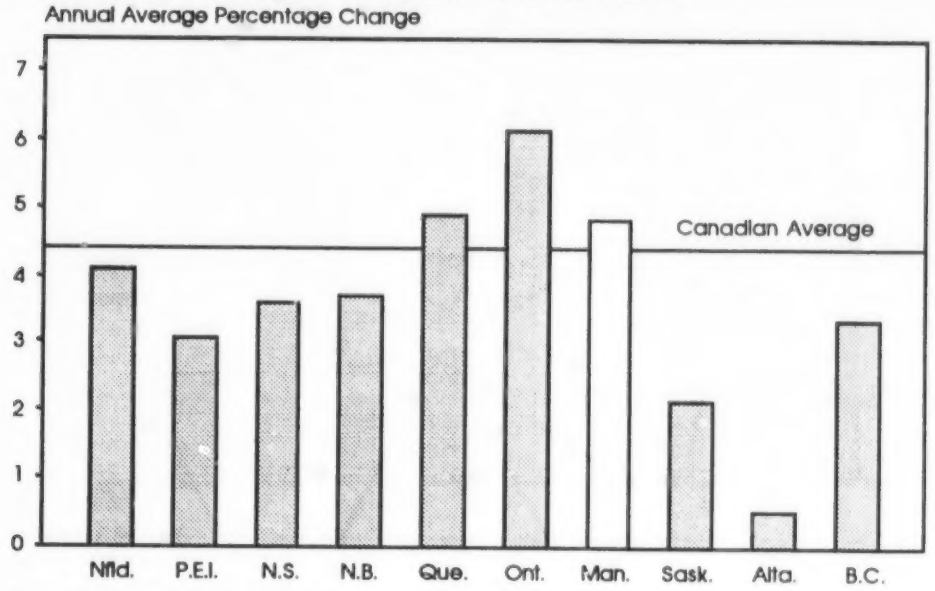
- Manitoba enjoys good labour-management relations. Office and industrial land costs and labour costs are very competitive with other areas of Canada.

- Gross Domestic Product is estimated at $20.2 billion in 1987, an increase of $1.2 billion, or 6.3% from 1986. After accounting for inflation, growth in real GDP was approximately 2.8% in 1987, according to independent assessments.

- In 1987, real GDP growth in Manitoba exceeded the other Prairie provinces. Unemployment declined further, and non-agricultural employment increased 2.2%. Total wages and salaries rose by 6.6%.

- Mining and construction were the growth leaders in the goods-producing sector of the economy in 1987. Lower international grain prices continued to constrain market incomes and agricultural employment. Almost all of the new jobs were created in the service sector. The strongest areas of growth in service sector output were transportation and communications; trade; and finance, insurance and real estate.

Real Gross Domestic Product, 1983 to 1987



Source: Conference Board of Canada

- Over the last 5 years, real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in Manitoba increased at the third highest rate among provinces — by 4.9% per annum compared with 4.4% in Canada as a whole.

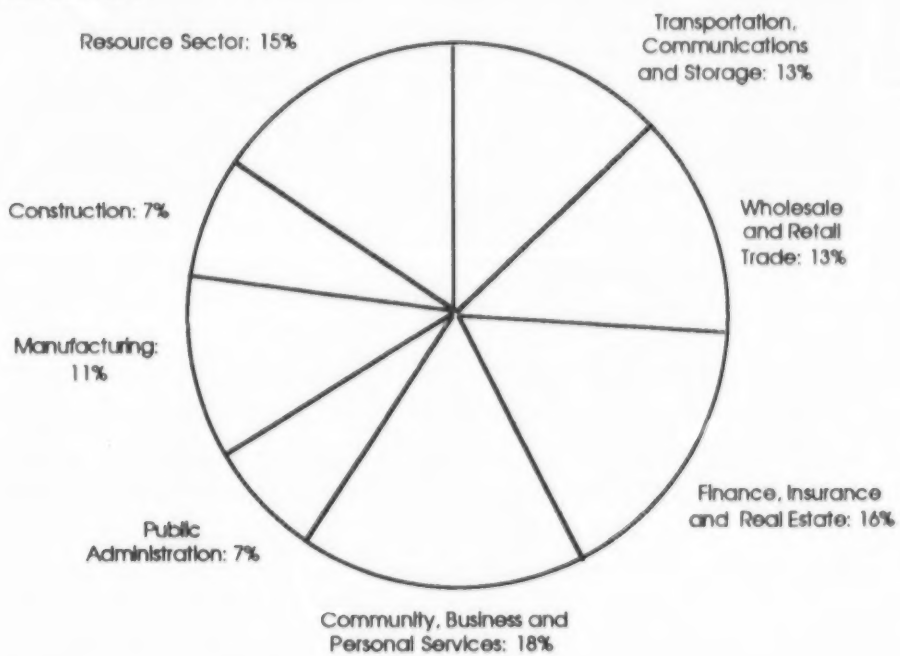
- Canadian growth has been unevenly distributed among regions reflecting, in part, the distribution of industries and the impact of international commodity price movements.

- Over the 1983 to 1987 period, real output growth in Manitoba's goods-producing sector averaged 6.2% annually, well above the national average of 4.2%. Increases in real output in the agriculture, mining and construction sectors surpassed those recorded at the national level by a wide margin.

- Service sector growth in Manitoba averaged 4.2% annually from 1983 to 1987, slightly above growth for Canada as a whole. Strength was broadly based across the major commercial service sectors.

Gross Domestic Product by Industry, 1987

Per Cent of Total


Resource Sector: 15%
Transportation, Communications and Storage: 13%
Construction: 7%
Wholesale and Retail Trade: 13%
Manufacturing: 11%
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate: 16%
Public Administration: 7%
Community, Business and Personal Services: 18%

Note: Based on GDP at factor cost in 1981 prices.

Source: Conference Board of Canada

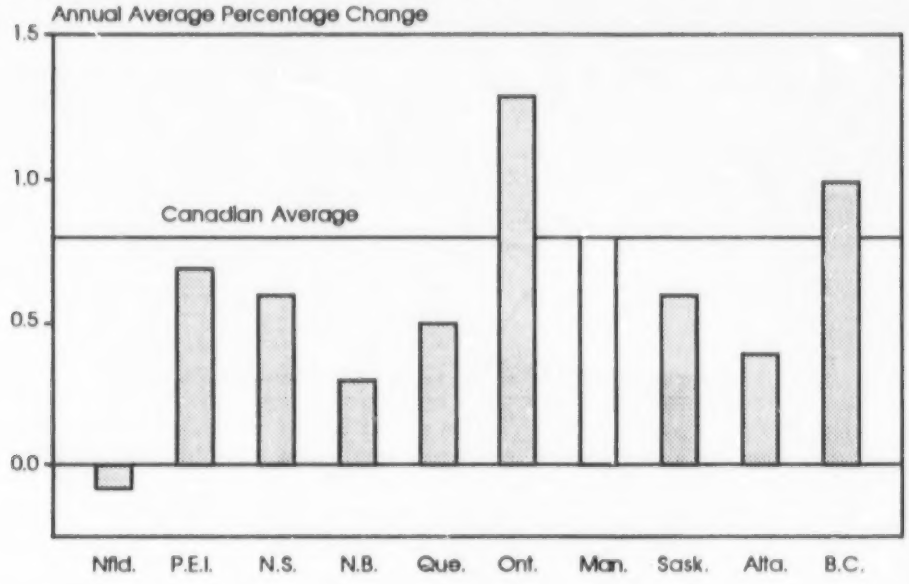
- Manitoba's resource sector (primarily agriculture, hydro-electric power generation, mining and forestry) accounts for approximately 15% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), slightly more than the 13% share in the overall Canadian economy, but less than half of the resource share in the other Prairie provinces.

- Manufacturing, at over 11% of GDP, is more than twice the relative size of the manufacturing sector in Saskatchewan, and two-thirds larger than in Alberta.

- Commercial services (transportation and communications; trade; finance, insurance and real estate; and business and personal services) account for about half of total GDP and employment in Manitoba.

- The Manitoba economy is well diversified, both among and within major sectors. A focus on deepening development, through stronger linkages between related industries, improved entrepreneurial skills, and the adoption of appropriate technologies is a key challenge for the years ahead.

Population Change, 1983 to 1987

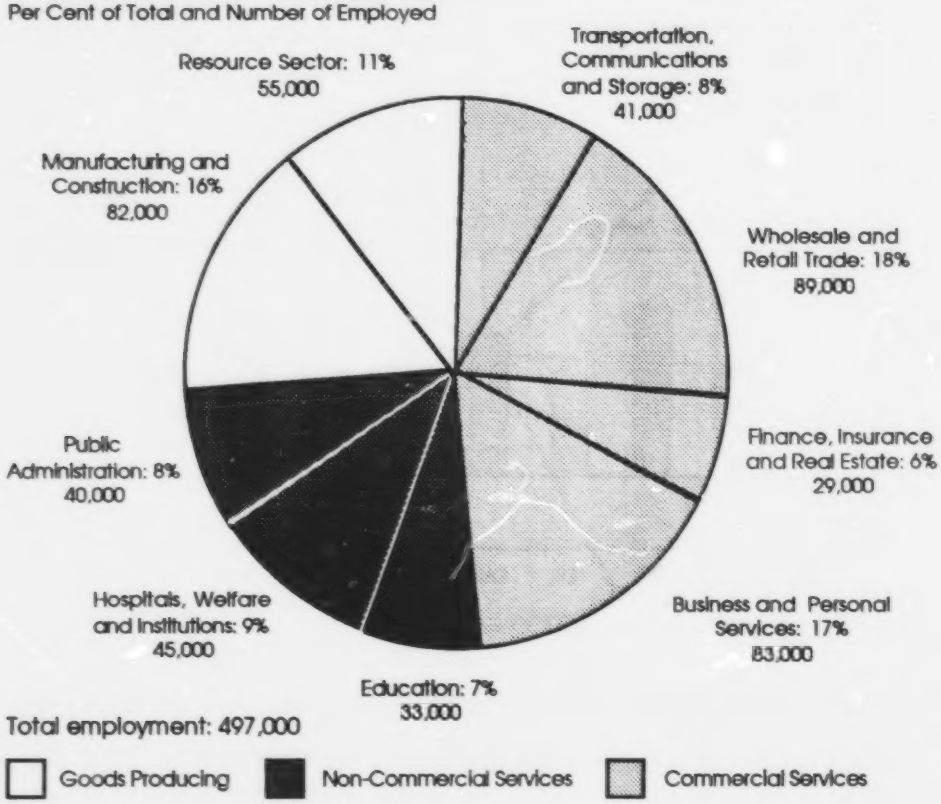


Source: Statistics Canada, June 1st estimates

- Population growth in Manitoba was third strongest among provinces from 1983 to 1987.
- Manitoba's population reached 1,079,000 in June 1987, an increase of 7,800 from 1986.
- Ontario and British Columbia, the major recipients of interprovincial migration flows in recent years, attracted population from all other provinces in the year ending June 1987.

Employment by Industry, 1987

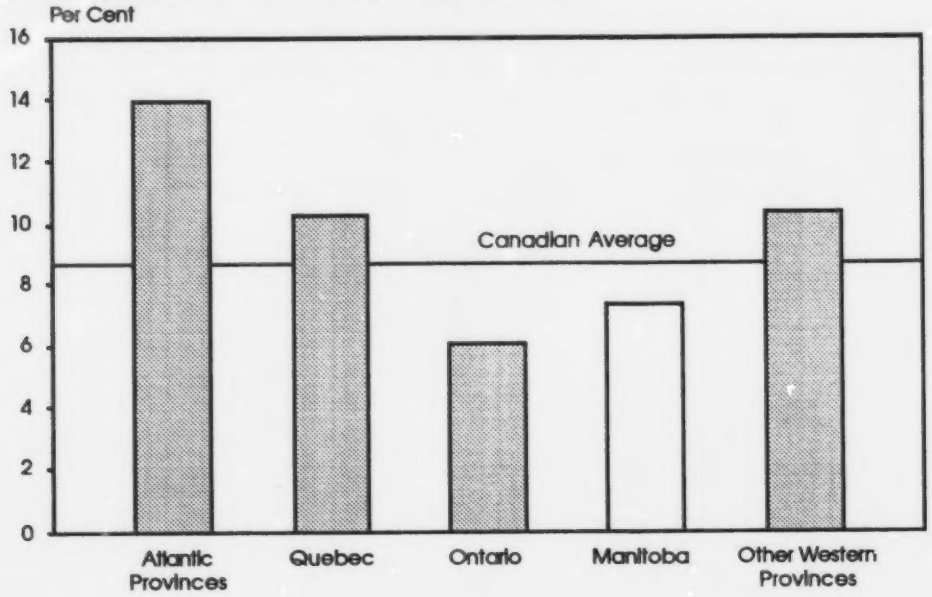
Per Cent of Total and Number of Employed



Source: Statistics Canada

- Total employment in Manitoba increased by 36,000 between 1981 and 1987.
- Since 1981, private sector employment growth in Manitoba has matched the national average, and since 1983, all of the net job creation has been in the private sector of the economy.
- In 1987, non-agricultural employment increased by 10,000, or 2.2%, to 456,000. The increase was largely in full-time jobs, and was concentrated in the commercial services (wholesale trade and business services), non-commercial services (especially hospitals) and construction sectors. Employment in agriculture declined in 1987.

Unemployment Rates by Region, 1987



Source: Statistics Canada

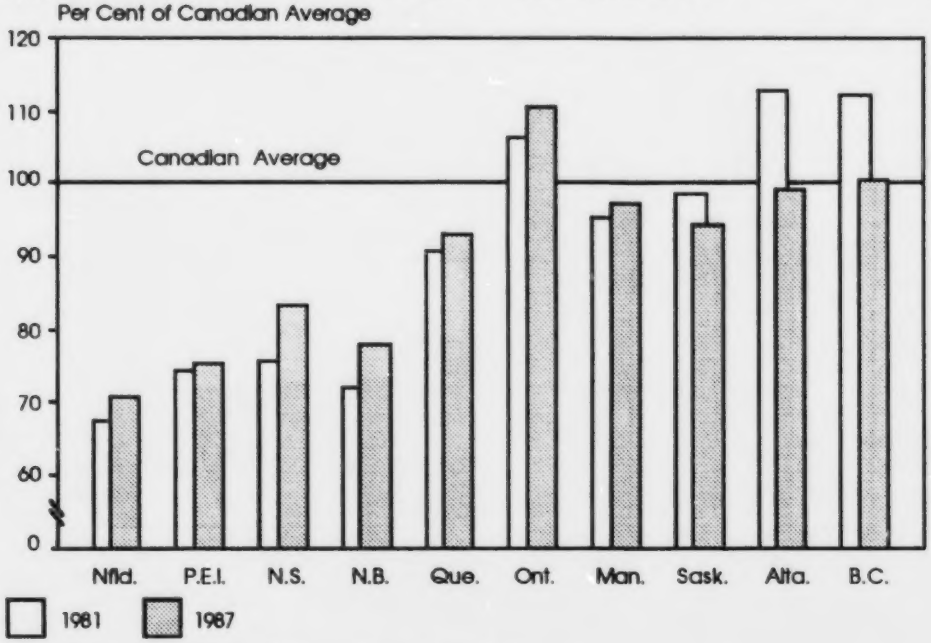
- Unemployment and the unemployment rate in Manitoba declined for the fourth consecutive year in 1987. At 7.4%, Manitoba's unemployment rate in 1987 was 2 percentage points or 21.3% below its 1983 peak, yet, along with Canada's, remained about 1.5 percentage points above pre-recession levels.

- Manitoba was one of only three provinces with an unemployment rate below the national average in 1987, and had the third lowest unemployment rate among provinces.

- On average, unemployed Manitobans now find work in less than four months of job search, almost a full month less than in 1983, while in Canada the average duration of unemployment remains close to five months.

- In 1987, Manitoba's youth unemployment rate, at 12.1%, was second lowest among provinces, behind Ontario (9.8%).

Disposable Income per Person, 1981 and 1987

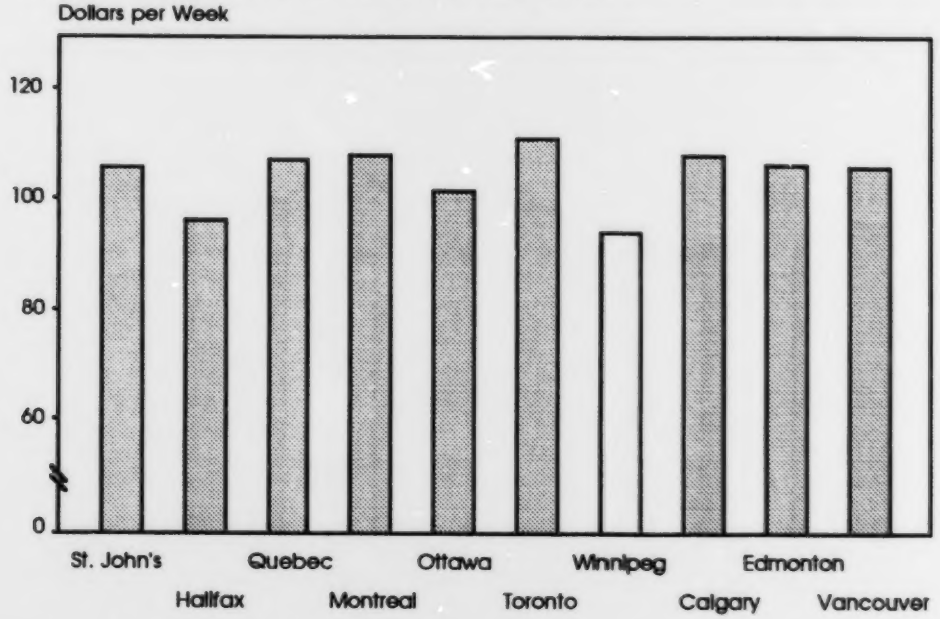


Source: Statistics Canada and Conference Board of Canada

- Disposable income per person averaged $13,840 in 1987. The increase of $4,500 per Manitoban since 1981 was second only to Ontario among provinces, and raised the total to 98% of the national average from 96% in 1981.
- Growth in disposable income per person is especially striking in contrast to the other Western provinces which recorded declines in relation to the national average over the 1981 to 1987 period.
- Total personal income in Manitoba reached $18.1 billion in 1987, an increase of 7.3% compared to the national average of 6.9%.
- Labour income advanced by about 6.6% in 1987, to $10.9 billion, buoyed by the 2.2% increase in non-agricultural employment.
- Real average wages (that is, labour income per paid, non-agricultural employee, after accounting for inflation) increased 0.9% annually in Manitoba compared with an annual decline of 0.2% in Canada as a whole, from 1981 to 1987.
- Although depressed grain prices have constrained farm incomes in the 1980s, net farm income, on a personal income basis, in 1987 increased to about $440 million, about 25% above the 1981 to 1986 average.

Food Costs

Cost of a Nutritious Food Basket in Major Cities

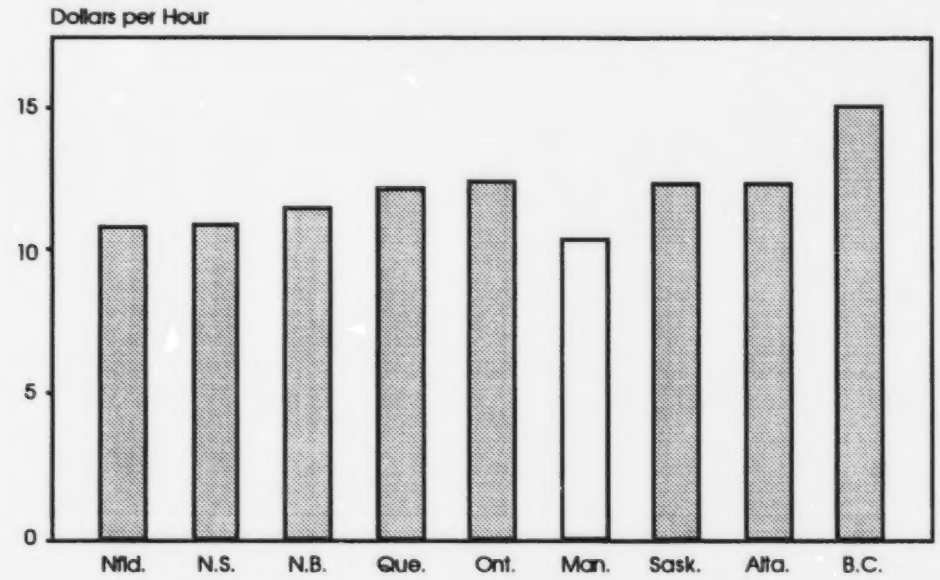


Source: Agriculture Canada, Retail Price Survey, December 1987

- The weekly cost of a nutritious food basket for a family of four living in Winnipeg was $94.99 in December 1987, the lowest among the 18 cities in the Survey, as in four of the last five years, according to Agriculture Canada.
- Compared with the national average, this represents annual savings of more than $640 on food bills.
- Over the 1983 to 1987 period, the annual average increase in the cost of the food basket was 3.4% in Winnipeg compared with 5.0% in Canada.

Labour Costs, 1987

Average Wages, Manufacturing



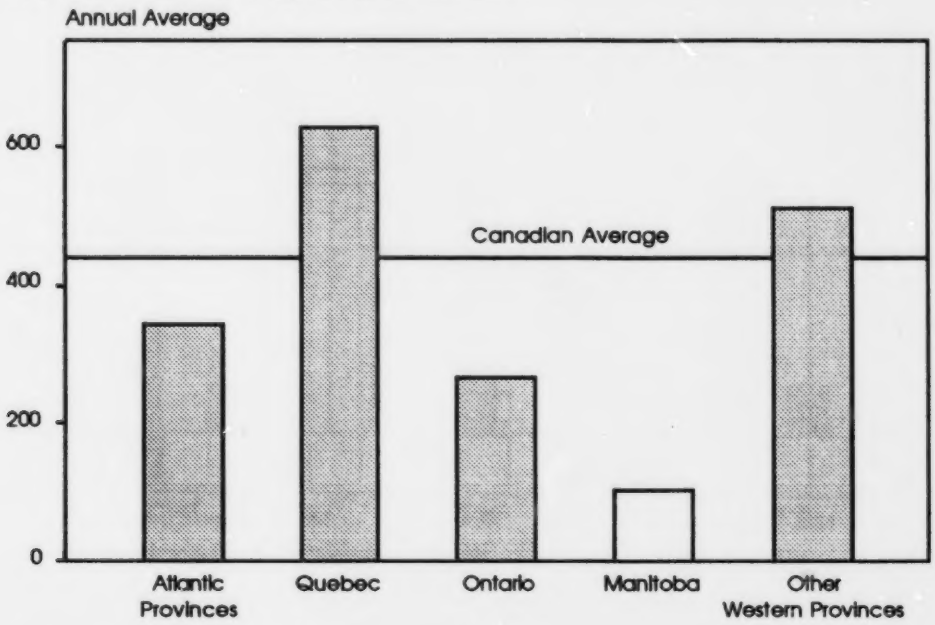
Note: 1987, 11-month average. P.E.I. is not available.

Source: Statistics Canada

- Labour costs in Manitoba are very competitive with other provinces. High-quality education and training programs develop skills to meet current and future requirements.
- In 1987, the average hourly wage in the manufacturing sector was $10.48 in Manitoba, the lowest of any province in Canada, and 14% below the national average of $12.22.
- For the industrial composite which includes most sectors of the economy, weekly earnings in Manitoba averaged $407.43 in the first 11 months of 1987, fifth lowest among provinces and 7.8% lower than the Canadian average of $441.85.
- Base rate settlements for collective agreements in the first three quarters of 1987 were lower in Manitoba than Canada, 3.3% compared with 4.0%. Wage settlements in Manitoba have been at or below the national average since 1984.
- The general adult minimum wage of $4.70 per hour in Manitoba is the highest among provinces. Manitoba's and Quebec's minimum wages for youth are $4.55 per hour, also the highest among provinces. A different schedule of minimum wages applies to construction trades in Manitoba.

Person Days Lost to Strikes or Lockouts, 1983 to 1987

Per 1,000 Paid, Non-Agricultural Workers



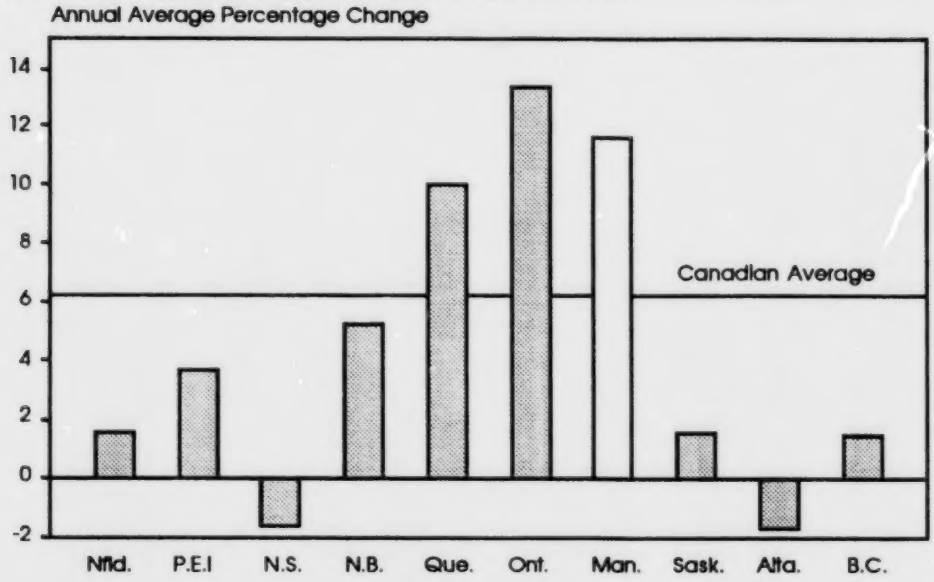
Note: Figures for 1987 are for 9 months.

Source: Manitoba Department of Labour

- Manitoba has one of the best labour-management relations records in Canada. Over the 1983 to 1987 period, time lost due to strikes and lockouts, relative to the size of the work force, was second lowest among provinces, behind Prince Edward Island, and less than one-quarter of the Canadian average.

- Labour unions represent approximately 150,000 Manitobans, or 37% of the province's paid, non-agricultural work force.

Non-Residential Investment, 1983 to 1987



Source: Statistics Canada

- From 1983 to 1987, non-residential capital investment in Manitoba increased by $980 million to just over $2.7 billion. The 56% increase in Manitoba was double the national average of 28%, and second only to Ontario among provinces.

- Private sector non-residential investment increased at an annual rate of 8.8% on average from 1983 to 1987, the third strongest growth among provinces after Ontario and Quebec.

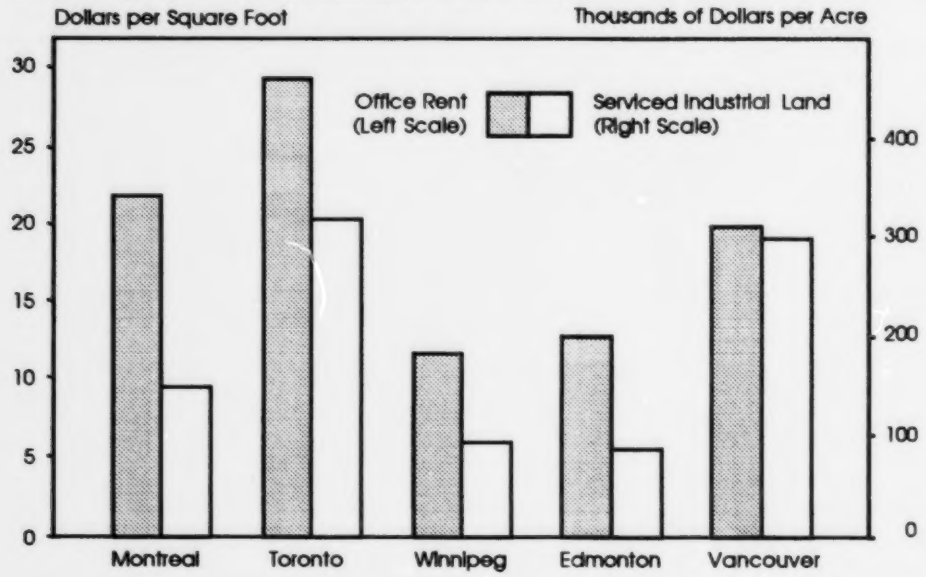
- Investment in all major sectors of the economy, except agriculture, was higher in 1987 than in 1983.

- The Limestone hydro-electric generating station and Portage Place development contributed to growth in non-residential investment in recent years. These projects accounted for about 6% and 2%, respectively, of the total in 1987.

- Continued strength in non-residential construction activity is indicated by the 27% increase in the value of building permits issued in Manitoba in the first 10 months of 1987.

- Growth in capital investment spending of large firms in Manitoba is projected to exceed the national average in 1988, according to the latest federal Department of Regional Industrial Expansion Survey.

Office Space and Industrial Land Costs



Source: Royal Lepage Market Report , Mid-year 1987

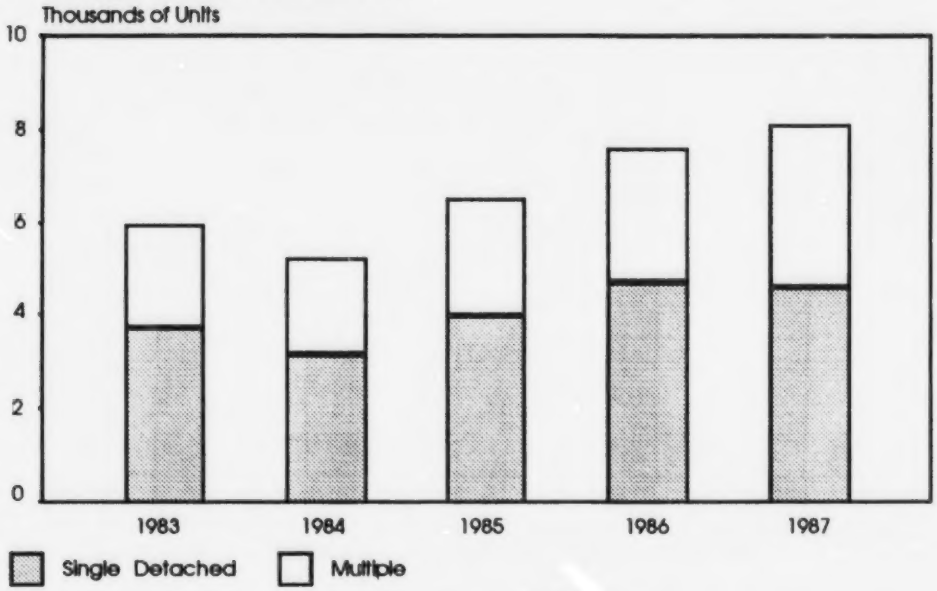
- Office and industrial land costs in Winnipeg are considerably lower than in most major Canadian cities.

- Rental costs for Class-A, downtown office space in Winnipeg ranged between $10.50 and $13.00 per square foot, compared with more than $20.00 in Vancouver and Montreal, and up to $30.00 per square foot in Toronto, in 1987.

- Serviced industrial land prices in Winnipeg in 1987 ranged between $47,000 and $150,000 per acre. Costs per acre in Montreal ranged between $130,900 and $174,500; in Vancouver between $200,000 and $400,000; and in Toronto between $90,000 and $550,000.

- Retail space in malls adjacent to major transportation routes and in downtown Winnipeg rented for $14.00 to $18.00 per square foot in 1987. Comparable rates in Toronto were $20.00 to $25.00 per square foot in strip malls, and $45.00 per square foot downtown.

Housing Starts, 1983 to 1987

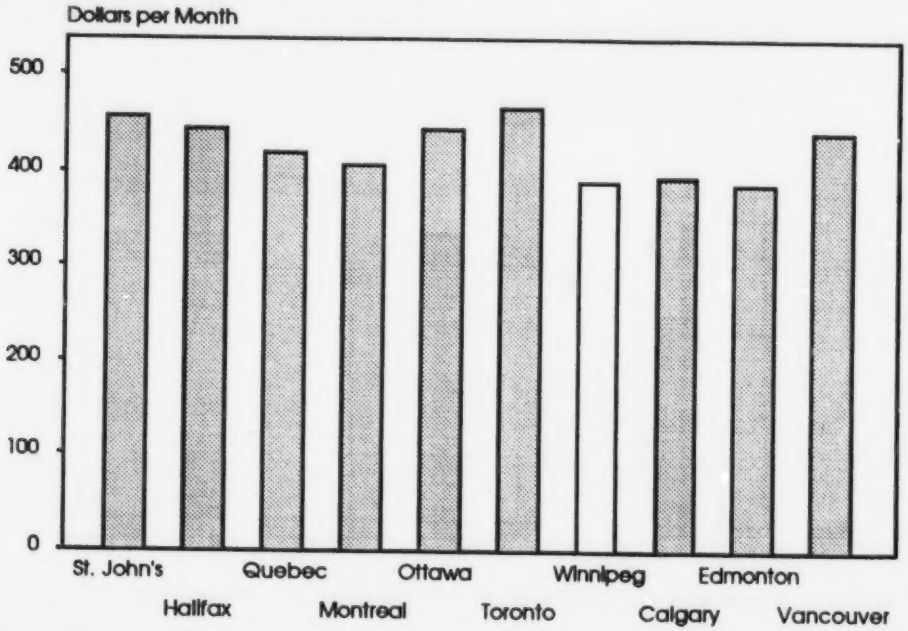


Source: Statistics Canada and Manitoba Department of Housing

- Housing starts rose to a nine-year high of 8,174 units in 1987, stimulated by growth in non-agricultural employment, wages and salaries, and population.
- The number of multiple-unit starts in the province increased by 22% to 3,543 in 1987, also a nine-year high.
- Strong investor confidence is shown by the fact that the proportion of multiple starts (approximately three-quarters in 1987), initiated without Government assistance, reached its highest level since the mid-1970s.
- Winnipeg's housing market is regarded as the most stable in Canada. According to the Royal LePage Survey of Canadian House Prices, prices in Winnipeg advanced by about 5.5% over the course of 1987, below the national average of 7.9%. Price increases in both Winnipeg and Canada have moderated in recent months.
- The average price of newer three-bedroom homes in January 1988 was $105,000 in Winnipeg, compared with $129,000 in Vancouver, $134,000 in Montreal, and $181,000 in Toronto.

Apartment Rents

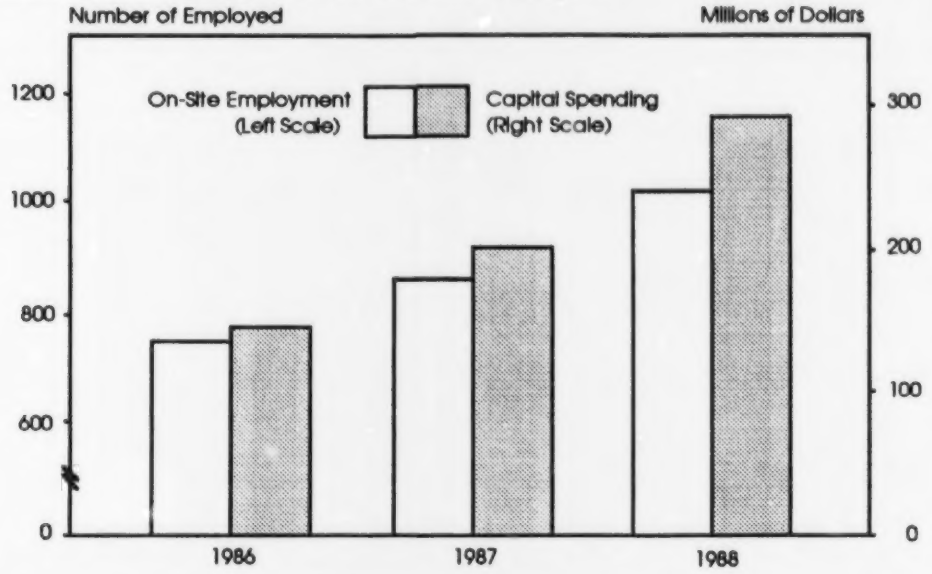
One-Bedroom Units in Major Cities



Source: Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, October 1987

- Rental accommodations in Winnipeg continue to be among the most affordable of any major city in Canada. Renters of one-bedroom apartments in Winnipeg and Edmonton are currently paying the lowest rent among ten major Canadian cities.
- This means savings of between $650 and $900 annually on the cost of similar apartments in St. John's, Halifax, Ottawa, Toronto or Vancouver.

Limestone Employment and Investment



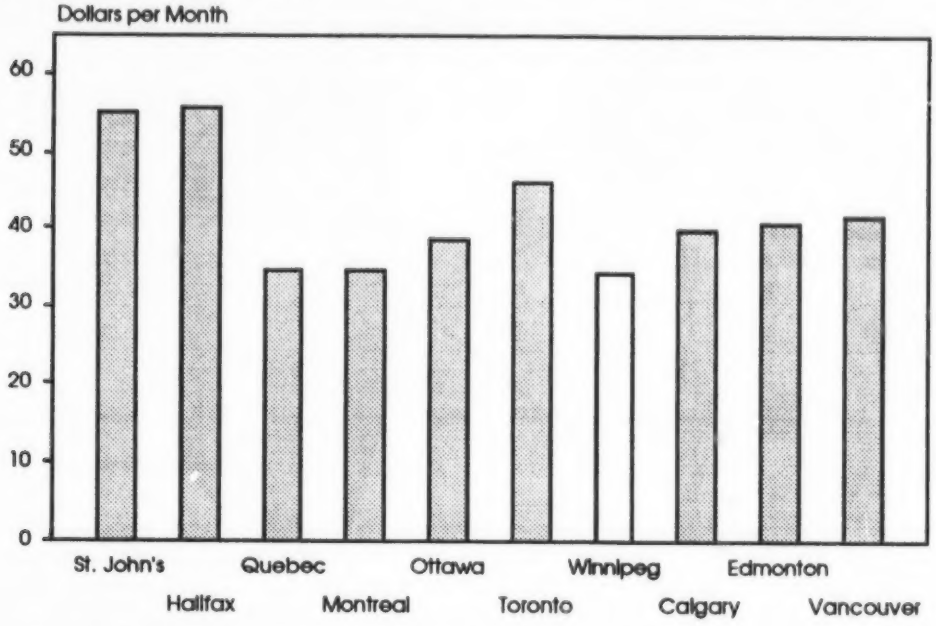
Note: Capital spending is for fiscal years beginning April 1.

Source: Manitoba Hydro

- In 1988, both direct on-site employment and capital spending on the $1.668 billion Limestone hydro-electric generating station are projected to accelerate.
- While seasonal on-site employment peaked during an earlier phase of construction, in 1988 annual average employment is projected to increase 18% to 1,020. Capital spending is projected to increase 45% to $294 million.
- Employment opportunities for northern Manitobans, both native and non-native, have been made possible through training programs for more than 1,000 people. About three-quarters of the graduates have found employment at Limestone or elsewhere.
- Limestone is also providing unprecedented opportunities for provincial business participation on hydro-electric projects. The project has achieved almost 90% Manitoba business content.

Residential Electricity Costs

Major Canadian Cities



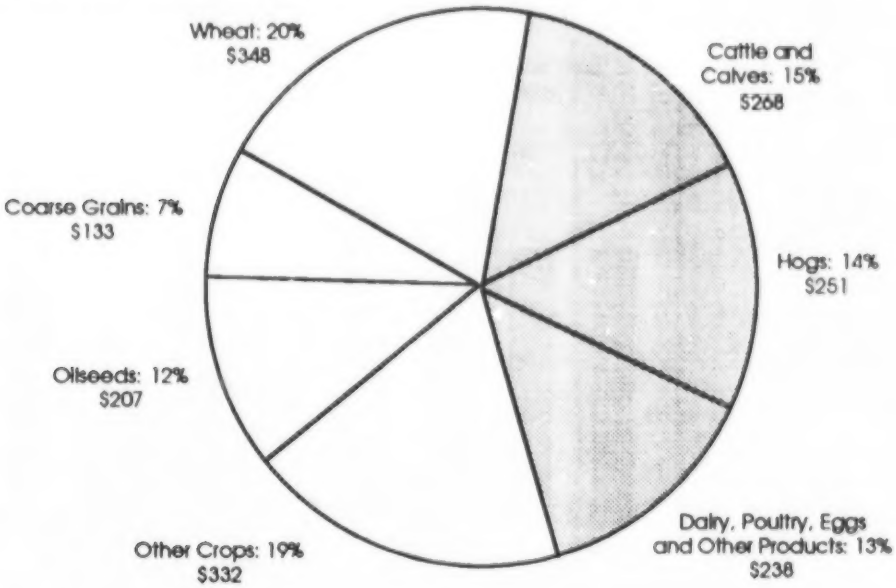
Note: Rates effective February 1, 1988, based on 750 kW h consumption

Source: Manitoba Hydro

- Residential and industrial electricity costs in Manitoba are among the lowest in the world.
- Based on consumption of 750 kW h of electricity, a Winnipeg resident pays $34.36 per month, about one-fifth lower than the ten-city average in Canada.
- The rate increase, of approximately 4.5%, scheduled for April 1, 1988, will still leave Manitoba rates among the lowest in Canada.
- Industrial consumption of 400,000 kW h per month costs $13,000 in Winnipeg, about 19% lower than in Vancouver, the next lowest Canadian city. Manitoba's costs are 70% lower than in Chicago, and only one-quarter of the $53,500 in New York, according to a 1987 Ontario Hydro Survey.

Agricultural Production, 1987

Per Cent of Total and Millions of Dollars



Total Value: $1,777 million

Crops Livestock and Other

Note: Coarse Grains include barley, $101 million, and oats, $29 million. Other Crops include hay, $128 million, and potatoes, $50 million.

Source: Manitoba Department of Agriculture

- The diversity of agricultural production in Manitoba has contributed to greater stability in farm income in recent years than in other Prairie provinces. However, depressed grain prices have constrained the value of crop production.
- Further declines in international prices, as well as unfavourable weather conditions, contributed to a 9.5% decline in the value of production in 1987, to $1.8 billion.
- The total value of crop production fell by 14%, to $1.0 billion in 1987, led by a 25% decline in wheat, and a 30% decline in barley. Potato production increased 48%, to $50 million.
- The total value of livestock production declined by about 2%, to $724 million, in 1987. A 4% increase in the value of cattle and calves was offset by declines in dairy products and poultry, while the value of hog production remained stable.

Farm Income, 1983 to 1987

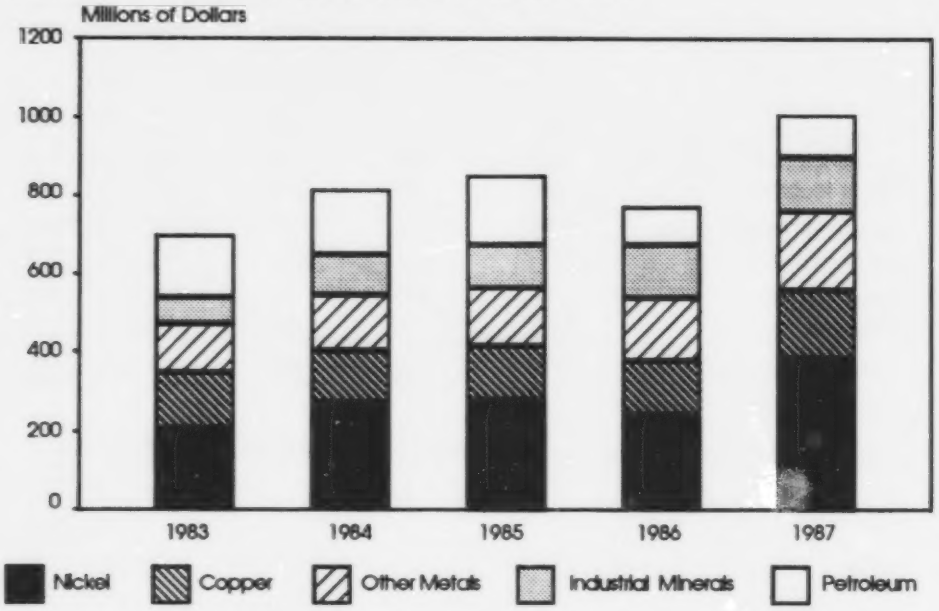
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
	(Millions of Dollars)				
Crop Cash Receipts	1,122	1,228	1,244	1,291	1,087
Livestock Cash Receipts	614	683	716	760	734
Other Income*	54	59	54	45	182
Realized Gross Income	1,789	1,970	2,014	2,096	2,002
Farm Expenses	1,541	1,617	1,650	1,591	1,518
Realized Net Income	**249**	**353**	**364**	**505**	**485**
Inventory Change	-166	14	290	-96	8
Total Net Income	**83**	**368**	**654**	**409**	**493**

* Includes deficiency, stabilization and supplementary payments and income-in-kind.

Source: Statistics Canada

- In 1987, realized net income in Manitoba declined by about 4%, to $485 million. Despite this decline, realized net income remained approximately double its average in the early 1980s, and above the average per farm in Saskatchewan and Alberta.
- Lower cash receipts for all crops, except potatoes and vegetables, and for cattle, calves, poultry and eggs, contributed to the decline in realized net farm income in 1987.
- Provincial and federal stabilization and income support programs have contributed substantially to gross farm income over the past several years. However, farmers have been forced to pare expenses, to the extent that the total is now below its 1983 level.
- Total net income, which includes inventory change, is estimated at $493 million in 1987.

Value of Mineral Production, 1983 to 1987

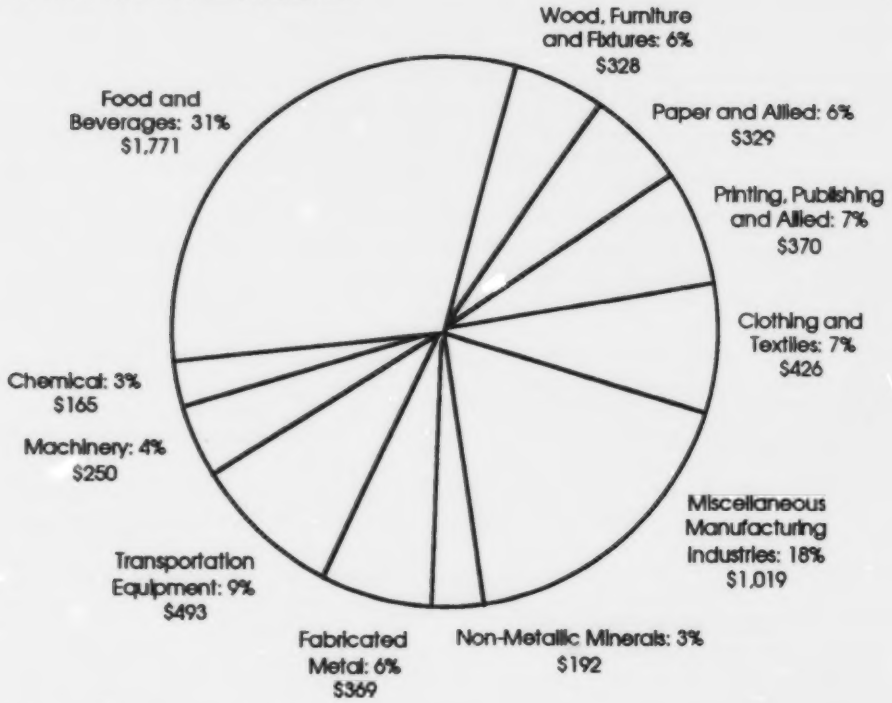


Source: Manitoba Department of Energy and Mines

- The total value of mineral production in Manitoba increased by 33% in 1987, to $1,016 million, the highest level in the province's history.
- The value of metal production increased by 42% in 1987, to about $760 million. Particularly strong increases were recorded for nickel (56%) and copper (29%). Industrial minerals and petroleum recorded increases of 9% and 17%, respectively.
- In response to stronger demand, nickel production increased by one-third in 1987 — to its highest level in 12 years. Higher prices also contributed to the 56% increase in the value of nickel production, to a record $386 million in 1987.
- Gold production increased by 47% in 1987, with the opening of two new mines in the province. Price increases also contributed to the 70% rise in the value of gold production, to $71 million.

Manufacturing Shipments, 1987

Per Cent of Total and Millions of Dollars


Wood, Furniture and Fixtures: 6% $328
Paper and Allied: 6% $329
Printing, Publishing and Allied: 7% $370
Clothing and Textiles: 7% $426
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries: 18% $1,019
Non-Metallic Minerals: 3% $192
Fabricated Metal: 6% $369
Transportation Equipment: 9% $493
Machinery: 4% $250
Chemical: 3% $165
Food and Beverages: 31% $1,771

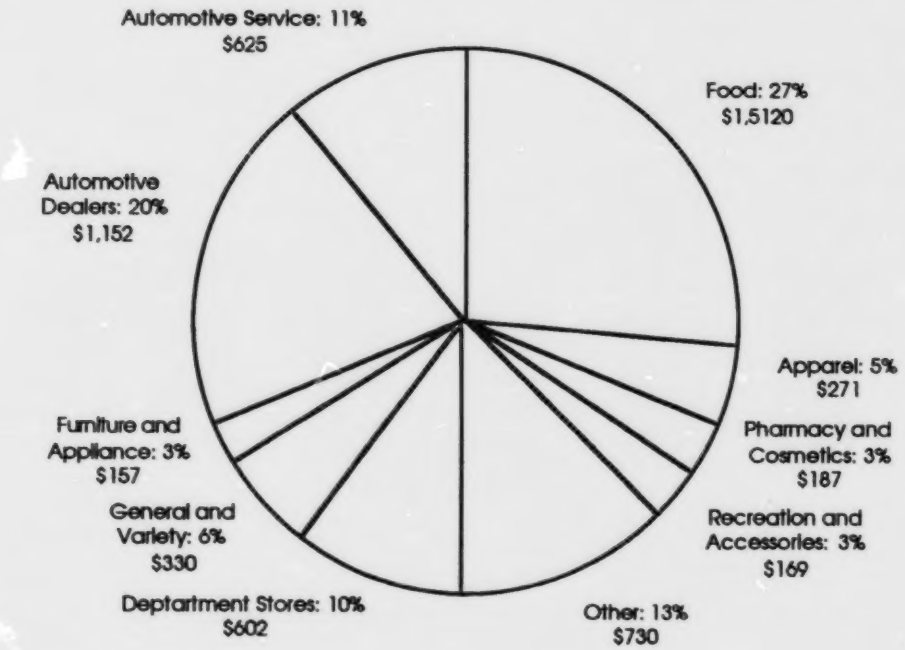
Total Vaule of Shipments: $5,712

Source: Statistics Canada

- The pace of change has accelerated in manufacturing industries in the 1980s.
- Industries related to agriculture continued to experience declining demand in 1987, although the farm machinery industry, in particular, is well positioned for a longer-term recovery in markets.
- Outside of the food and machinery industries, the value of manufacturing shipments increased by 7.0% in 1987, well above the 4.6% increase recorded nationally.
- In 1987, successful contract bids by aerospace and bus manufacturing companies contributed to a 20% increase in transportation equipment shipments. The value of metal fabricating, non-metallic minerals, paper and allied products, and wood, furniture and fixtures industry shipments, all increased by 9% or more.

Retail Sales, 1987

Per Cent of Total and Millions of Dollars



Total Sales: $5,742 million

Source: Statistics Canada

- Growth in retail and wholesale trade strengthened in 1987.
- Retail sales, which increased by 4.7% in 1986, increased by 5.5% in 1987, to an estimated $5.7 billion. Department store sales declined in 1987 while other types of stores recorded increases in sales. The largest increases in sales were in recreation and accessory stores (18%), general and variety stores (11%), automotive services (11%).
- Restaurant sales totalled $410 million in the first 11 months of 1987, an increase of 4% from the same period of 1986. Sales were slightly below year-earlier levels in the first four months, but strengthened to a 10% increase in the October-to-November period of 1987.
- The value of wholesale trade increased by 11% in 1987, to $7.2 billion, contributing to the creation of 2,000 jobs in the sector.

Outlook

- Manitobans enjoy rising living standards and assured public services, and are creating assets for the future. The stage is set for continued solid gains.

- International and national developments will have a strong bearing on Manitoba's economy. Economic growth has slowed, and greater uncertainty surrounds the prospects for trading and financial relations. The Canadian economy is relatively strong, with real growth forecast in the 2.5% range in 1988.

- Gross Domestic Product in Manitoba is expected to increase by approximately 6% in 1988. After accounting for inflation, real growth is forecast to be close to the Canadian average of about 2.5%. Further gains in employment and a reduction in the unemployment rate are expected.

- Continued apartment construction and initial work on three major new office structures, including the new $70 million Toronto-Dominion Bank office tower at Portage and Main, will support employment in the construction sector. Employment and capital spending on the Limestone hydro-electric project will move into its peak period in 1988.

- Although world grain surpluses were reduced somewhat last year, there is continued concern regarding the strength of grain prices in the year ahead.

- Successful adaptation in important manufacturing industries has strengthened the base for expansion, especially as export markets open.

- Favourable costs, including electricity and telephone charges, living expenses and wages, along with a constructive record of labour-management relations, contribute to the attractiveness of Manitoba as a place to live and work, and to expand business enterprise.

Summary of Forecasts, Manitoba, 1987 and 1988

	Real GDP		Employment		Unemployment Rate	
	1987	1988	1987	1988	1987	1988
	(% change)		(% change)		(per cent)	
Bank of Nova Scotia (Jan-88)	3.0	2.3	1.0	0.8	7.4	7.8
Royal Bank (Dec-87)	2.8	3.0	1.5	2.0	7.5	7.0
Conference Board (Oct-87)	2.2	2.5	1.0	0.8	7.4	7.3
Bank of Commerce (Oct-87)	2.7	2.5	1.8	2.0	7.3	6.7
Informetrica (Fall-87)	2.2	3.3	0.6	1.7	7.4	6.7
Bank of Montreal (Nov-87)	3.7	1.3	-	-	-	-
Average	**2.8**	**2.5**	**1.2**	**1.5**	**7.4**	**7.1**

Source: Survey of Forecasters

Manitoba Economic Statistics, 1978 to 1987

	1978	1979	1980	1981
	(Millions of Dollars except as noted)			
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	9,206	10,334	11,215	13,165
SECTORS				
Agricultural Production	1,517	1,580	1,669	1,991
Manufacturing Shipments	3,282	3,921	4,372	4,966
Mineral Production	468	653	821	658
Electric Power Sales	330	403	406	398
Housing Starts (Units)	12,121	5,772	2,597	2,824
Retail Trade	2,688	2,936	3,164	3,578
INCOME				
Farm Cash Receipts	1,140	1,327	1,481	1,658
Total Personal	7,703	8,411	9,209	11,251
Personal Disposable	6,608	7,225	7,849	9,570
Wages and Salaries	4,586	5,125	5,760	6,562
INVESTMENT				
Total*	2,018	2,041	2,024	2,276
Non-Residential	1,503	1,674	1,787	2,017
Housing*	515	367	237	259
POPULATION				
June (000's)	1,032	1,028	1,025	1,026
JOBS				
Labour Force (000's)	470	476	484	490
Employment (000's)	439	450	458	461
Participation Rate (%)	63.0	63.6	64.5	64.8
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.5	5.3	5.5	5.9
CONSUMER PRICES (Winnipeg) (% change)	8.5	9.1	10.0	11.1

p - Preliminary

* Estimates for 1985 to 1987 reflect revisions to Statistics Canada's methodology for estimating housing investment, while data prior to 1985 have not been revised.

Source: Statistics Canada, Manitoba Bureau of Statistics and Manitoba Department of Finance

1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987p
	(Millions of Dollars except as noted)				
14,014	14,913	16,536	17,976	19,038	20,230
2,015	1,985	2,302	2,431	1,964	1,777
4,854	4,858	5,196	5,507	5,611	5,712
550	694	817	861	764	1,016
441	476	532	578	614	608
2,030	5,985	5,308	6,557	7,699	8,174
3,830	4,100	4,514	5,201	5,444	5,742
1,704	1,770	1,951	1,997	2,078	1,985
12,495	13,192	14,593	15,921	16,871	18,100
10,587	11,100	12,365	13,505	14,120	14,950
7,172	7,592	8,124	8,661	9,340	9,955
1,955	2,184	2,538	3,200	3,562	3,704
1,775	1,756	2,111	2,382	2,575	2,736
180	429	427	818	986	968
1,033	1,046	1,055	1,064	1,071	1,079
496	508	515	523	533	537
454	460	472	480	493	497
64.9	65.6	65.7	65.8	66.4	66.4
8.5	9.4	8.3	8.1	7.7	7.4
8.8	6.7	3.6	4.2	4.5	4.2

Supplementary Statistics

MANITOBA ECONOMIC REVIEW

Department of Finance

March, 1988

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

These Supplementary Statistics, along with the 1988 Manitoba Economic Review, provide summary information on the Manitoba economy. Most Manitoba data are for the latest five-year period. Comparisons of economic performance with other jurisdictions are for the latest five years or a more recent period. In some instances, more recent information is incorporated in these statistics than in the Review.

In the following tables, annual average growth is calculated by distributing the aggregate amount of growth during the period on the basis of a constant annual rate of growth compounded annually.

Supplementary Statistics

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TABLE 1: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, MANITOBA AND CANADA, 1983 TO 1987

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	Annual Average Growth 1983-87
	(Millions of Dollars)					(Per Cent)
Gross Domestic Product						
Manitoba	14,913	16,536	17,976	19,038	20,268	8.0
Canada	405,717	445,604	479,446	509,898	553,870	8.1
	(Percentage Change)					
Manitoba						
Value	6.4	10.9	8.7	5.9	6.5	-
Volume	0.6	7.0	6.5	3.3	2.8	-
Price	5.8	3.6	2.1	2.5	3.6	-
Canada						
Value	8.4	9.8	7.6	6.4	8.6	-
Volume	3.2	6.3	4.3	3.3	3.9	-
Price	5.0	3.3	3.2	3.0	4.6	-

Source: Statistics Canada, Manitoba Bureau of Statistics and Manitoba Department of Finance

TABLE 2: INTERPROVINCIAL COMPARISON OF ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE, 1983 TO 1987

	Gross Domestic Product ($1981) 1983-87	Non-Residential Capital Investment 1983-87	Unemployment Rate 1987
	(Annual Average Growth -- Per Cent)		(Per Cent)
Newfoundland	4.1	1.6	18.6
Prince Edward Island	3.1	3.8	13.3
Nova Scotia	3.6	-1.7	12.5
New Brunswick	3.7	5.3	13.2
Quebec	4.9	10.2	10.3
Ontario	6.2	13.4	6.1
Manitoba	**4.8**	**11.7**	**7.4**
Saskatchewan	2.1	1.7	7.3
Alberta	0.5	-1.7	9.6
British Columbia	3.8	1.6	12.0
Canada	**4.5**	**6.4**	**8.9**

Source: Statistics Canada and Conference Board of Canada

TABLE 3: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST, BY INDUSTRY, 1983 TO 1987

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	Annual Average Growth 1983-87
	(Millions of Dollars)					(Per Cent)
Agriculture (1)	621	973	1,208	921	1,018	13.2
Utilities	384	462	512	527	500	6.8
Other Resource (2)	455	533	532	391	429	-1.5
Manufacturing	1,546	1,695	1,785	2,064	2,262	10.0
Construction	650	665	706	823	966	10.4
Goods Producing Industries	**3,657**	**4,328**	**4,743**	**4,725**	**5,176**	**9.1**
Transportation, Communication and Storage	1,656	1,793	1,792	1,857	1,928	3.9
Trade	1,598	1,690	1,846	1,995	2,160	7.8
Finance	2,330	2,661	2,931	3,340	3,632	11.7
Services	3,016	3,249	3,563	3,841	4,124	8.1
Public Administration	1,181	1,276	1,348	1,451	1,518	6.5
Services Producing Industries	**9,782**	**10,670**	**11,480**	**12,482**	**13,362**	**8.1**
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	**13,439**	**14,998**	**16,223**	**17,207**	**18,538**	**8.4**

(1) Agriculture includes fishing, hunting and trapping.

(2) Other resource includes forestry and mining.

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Source: Manitoba Bureau of Statistics

TABLE 4: POPULATION AND LABOUR FORCE, 1983 TO 1987

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	Annual Average Growth 1983-87
	(Thousands of Persons)					(Per Cent)
Population	1,046	1,055	1,064	1,071	1,079	0.8
Working Age Population	774	784	795	803	809	1.1
Labour Force	508	515	523	533	537	1.4
Employment	460	472	480	493	497	2.0
Unemployed	48	43	43	41	40	-4.5
			(Per Cent)			
Participation Rate	65.6	65.7	65.8	66.4	66.4	-
Unemployment Rate	9.4	8.3	8.1	7.7	7.4	-
Unemployment Rate-Canada	11.9	11.3	10.5	9.6	8.9	-

Source: Statistics Canada

TABLE 5: EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY, 1983 TO 1987

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1987 Share of Total Employment
	(Thousands of Persons)					(Per Cent)
Agriculture	41	42	47	46	41	8.2
Other Primary	6	9	8	8	8	1.6
Utilities	6	7	6	5	6	1.2
Resources	53	58	61	59	55	11.1
Manufacturing	59	58	58	57	57	11.5
Construction	18	22	22	24	25	5.0
Goods Producing Sectors	**130**	**138**	**141**	**140**	**137**	**27.6**
Transportation, Communications and Storage	41	43	40	42	41	8.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	83	83	87	87	89	17.9
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	23	23	26	27	29	5.8
Community, Business and Personal Services	146	146	148	158	161	32.4
Public Administration	38	39	38	38	40	8.0
Service Producing Sectors	**331**	**334**	**339**	**352**	**360**	**72.4**
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	**460**	**472**	**480**	**493**	**497**	**100.0**

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Source: Statistics Canada

TABLE 6: EMPLOYMENT BY CATEGORY OF WORKER, 1983 TO 1987

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	Annual Average Growth 1983-87
	(Thousands of Persons)					(Per Cent)
Private Sector Employment:						
Paid Workers	296	301	308	319	323	2.2
Employers	12	14	14	15	14	3.9
Own-Account	39	41	48	48	49	5.9
Unpaid Family Workers	8	8	9	8	6	-6.9
Total Private Sector Employment	355	364	379	390	392	2.5
Government Paid Workers (1)	105	109	102	102	105	0.0
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	**460**	**472**	**480**	**493**	**497**	**2.0**

(1) Government sector employment is comprised of public administration; institutions such as schools, universities and hospitals receiving direct government funding; and government businesses.

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Source: Statistics Canada

TABLE 7: PERSONAL INCOME, 1983 TO 1987

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987p	Annual Average Growth 1983-87
	(Millions of Dollars)					(Per Cent)
Personal Income:						
Labour Income	8,235	8,817	9,433	10,190	10,847	7.1
Military Pay and Allowances	124	137	146	159	169	8.0
Net Farm Income	72	354	614	381	415	54.9
Unincorporated Business Income	859	982	1,144	1,287	1,417	13.3
Interest, Dividends and Misc. Investment Income	1,886	2,130	2,245	2,385	2,583	8.2
Current Transfers to Persons	2,016	2,173	2,339	2,470	2,694	7.5
TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME	**13,192**	**14,593**	**15,921**	**16,871**	**18,126**	**8.3**
Less: Current Transfers to Government	2,092	2,228	2,416	2,751	3,041	9.8
PERSONAL DISPOSABLE INCOME	**11,100**	**12,365**	**13,505**	**14,120**	**15,084**	**8.0**

p - Preliminary

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Source: Manitoba Bureau of Statistics and Department of Finance

TABLE 8: CONSUMER PRICES, 1983 TO 1987

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	Annual Average Growth 1983-87
	(Index 1981 = 100)					
Winnipeg						
Food	107.6	110.4	114.4	120.4	125.0	3.8
Energy	127.8	132.8	139.1	135.1	133.4	1.1
Exluding Food and Energy	117.4	122.1	127.4	133.9	140.4	4.6
All Items	116.1	120.3	125.3	130.9	136.3	4.1
Canada - All Items	117.2	122.3	127.2	132.4	138.2	4.2
	(Percentage Change)					
Winnipeg						
Food	2.8	2.6	3.6	5.2	3.8	-
Energy	11.7	3.9	4.7	-2.9	-1.3	-
Excluding Food and Energy	7.3	4.0	4.3	5.1	4.9	-
All Items	6.7	3.6	4.2	4.5	4.2	-
Canada - All Items	5.8	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.4	-

Source: Statistics Canada

TABLE 9: CONSUMER COST COMPARISON, MAJOR CANADIAN CITIES

	Cost of a Nutitious Food Basket (1)	Rent on a One-Bedroom Apartment (2)	Residential Electricity Costs (3)
	(Dollars per Week)	(Dollars per Month)	
St John's	106.34	458.00	55.33
Halifax	96.96	446.00	56.44
Quebec	107.71	418.00	34.81
Montreal	108.94	409.00	34.81
Ottawa	102.20	447.00	39.05
Toronto	111.43	466.00	46.40
Winnipeg	**94.99**	**390.00**	**34.36**
Calgary	108.24	394.00	39.97
Edmonton	107.02	389.00	41.25
Vancouver	106.23	444.00	42.15
AVERAGE	**107.36**	**426.10**	**42.46**

(1) December 1987 estimate by Agriculture Canada, weighted average of 18 cities.

(2) October 1987 estimate from CMHC, average of cities shown.

(3) February 1988 estimate from Manitoba Hydro, based on 750 kWh consumption, average of cities shown.

Source: Agriculture Canada, Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation and Manitoba Hydro

TABLE 10: GROSS INVESTMENT, 1983 TO 1988

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987p	1988i	Annual Average Growth 1983-88
	(Millions of Dollars)						(Per Cent)
Non-Residential:							
Utilities	810	974	1,108	1,219	1,233	1,469	12.6
Institutions and Government Departments	518	615	635	706	755	838	10.1
Trade, Finance and Commercial Services	363	471	603	692	679	715	14.5
Primary and Construction Industries	722	804	724	675	646	707	-0.4
Manufacturing	205	261	305	299	296	322	9.5
Total Non-Residential	2,619	3,125	3,374	3,592	3,608	4,051	9.1
Housing (1)	558	564	933	1,122	1,245	1,228	17.1
TOTAL GROSS INVESTMENT	**3,177**	**3,689**	**4,307**	**4,714**	**4,853**	**5,279**	**10.7**
Private	2,119	2,393	2,867	3,268	3,215	3,330	9.5
Public	1,058	1,296	1,440	1,445	1,638	1,949	13.0
TOTAL GROSS INVESTMENT	**3,177**	**3,689**	**4,307**	**4,714**	**4,853**	**5,279**	**10.7**
Capital Investment:							
Non-Residential	1,756	2,111	2,382	2,576	2,467	2,834	10.1
Housing (1)	429	427	818	1,009	1,121	1,100	20.8
Total Capital Investment	2,184	2,538	3,200	3,584	3,588	3,935	12.5
Repair	993	1,151	1,108	1,129	1,265	1,345	6.3
TOTAL GROSS INVESTMENT	**3,177**	**3,689**	**4,307**	**4,714**	**4,853**	**5,279**	**10.7**

p - Preliminary

i - Intentions

(1) Estimates for 1985 to 1988 reflect revisions to Statistic Canada's methodology for estimating housing investment, while data prior to 1985 have not been revised.

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Source: Statistics Canada

TABLE 11: CONSTRUCTION EXPENDITURE, 1983 to 1987

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987p	Annual Average Growth 1983-87
	(Millions of Dollars)					(Per Cent)
Building Construction:						
Residential (1)	558	565	933	1105	1088	18.1
Commercial	156	230	305	343	326	20.1
Institutional	125	135	154	209	182	9.9
Industrial	63	65	78	61	62	-0.6
Other Building	123	157	138	132	146	4.4
Total Building Construction	**1,025**	**1,152**	**1,608**	**1,850**	**1,803**	**15.2**
Engineering Construction:						
Electric Power	56	71	195	249	364	59.4
Roads, Highways and Airport Runways	188	189	203	169	203	1.9
Gas and Oil	79	89	80	146	59	-6.9
Railway, Telephone and Telegraph	117	149	136	132	149	6.3
Waterworks and Sewage Systems	72	74	62	55	100	8.5
Other Engineering	108	149	144	144	173	12.5
Total Engineering Construction	**620**	**721**	**820**	**895**	**1,048**	**14.0**
TOTAL CONSTRUCTION	**1,645**	**1,873**	**2,428**	**2,745**	**2,851**	**14.7**

p - Preliminary

(1) Estimates for 1985 to 1987 reflect revisions to Statistics Canada's methodology for estimating housing investment, while data prior to 1985 have not been revised.

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Source: Statistics Canada

TABLE 12: HOUSING STARTS, 1983 TO 1987

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	Annual Average Growth 1983-87
	(Number of Units)					(Per Cent)
Multiple Units:						
Apartment	2,058	1,659	2,399	2,589	3,230	11.9
Row and Semi-Detached	158	445	163	319	313	18.6
Total Multiple	2,216	2,104	2,562	2,908	3,543	12.4
Single-Detached	3,769	3,204	3,995	4,791	4,631	5.3
TOTAL STARTS	**5,985**	**5,308**	**6,557**	**7,699**	**8,174**	**8.1**

Source: Statistics Canada

TABLE 13: BUILDING PERMITS, 1983 TO 1987

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987p	Annual Average Growth 1983-87
	(Millions of Dollars)					(Per Cent)
Non-Residential:						
Industrial	21	19	49	24	33	11.9
Commercial	63	126	123	172	230	38.1
Institutional and Government Departments	71	63	100	93	81	3.5
Total Non-Residential	155	208	272	289	344	22.1
Residential	278	320	424	521	511	16.5
TOTAL VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS	**433**	**528**	**696**	**810**	**855**	**17.2**

p - Preliminary

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Source: Statistics Canada and Manitoba Department of Finance

TABLE 14: BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS BY INDUSTRY, 1984 TO 1988

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	Annual Average Growth 1984-88
	(Number of Establishments)					(Per Cent)
Primary	7,023	7,102	8,115	8,958	9,274	7.2
Manufacturing	1,720	1,770	1,875	1,935	2,001	3.9
Construction	3,781	3,874	4,367	4,835	5,367	9.2
Transportation, Communications and Other Utilities	1,674	1,737	1,916	2,170	2,394	9.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	8,078	8,128	8,466	8,805	9,838	5.1
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2,638	2,717	3,044	3,484	4,001	11.0
Community, Business and Personal Services	11,081	11,383	12,425	13,712	15,130	8.1
Public Administration	680	749	753	761	766	3.0
TOTAL ESTABLISHMENTS	**36,675**	**37,460**	**40,961**	**44,660**	**48,771**	**7.4**

Note: For statistical purposes, an "establishment" is defined as the smallest unit of a company (whether sole proprietorship, partnership, co-operative, corporation, etc.) that is a separate operating entity capable of reporting all elements of basic industrial statistics. Estimates are as of January each year.

Source: Statistics Canada, Business Register

TABLE 15: OFFICE SPACE AND LAND COSTS, SELECTED MAJOR CITIES, 1987

	Downtown Office Rents	Serviced Industrial Land Costs
	(Dollars per Square Foot)	(Thousands of Dollars per Acre)
Montreal	18.00 - 26.00	131 - 175
Toronto	24.00 - 35.00	90 - 550
Winnipeg	**10.50 - 13.00**	**47 - 150**
Edmonton	12.00 - 14.00	30 - 150
Vancouver	15.00 - 25.00	200 - 400

Source: Royal LePage Market Report, Mid-Year 1987

TABLE 16: INDUSTRIAL ELECTRICITY COSTS, 1987

(Dollars per 400,000 kW h per month)

Winnipeg	13,000		
Vancouver	16,100	Chicago	44,900
Calgary	16,600	New York	53,500
Montreal	18,000		

Source: Ontario Hydro

TABLE 17: LABOUR COSTS BY PROVINCE, 1987

	Average Weekly Earnings (1)	Manufacturing Hourly Wage
	(Dollars)	
Newfoundland	423.67	10.95
Prince Edward Island	362.49	n.a.
Nova Scotia	399.85	11.02
New Brunswick	407.48	11.55
Quebec	430.73	11.25
Ontario	456.32	12.56
Manitoba	**407.73**	**10.52**
Saskatchewan	405.95	12.39
Alberta	450.24	12.36
British Columbia	453.45	15.09
Canada	**442.68**	**12.25**

(1) Average is for the industrial composite.

Source: Statistics Canada

TABLE 18: WAGE SETTLEMENTS AND WORK STOPPAGES, BY PROVINCE

	Base Rate Wage Settlements 1987 (1)	Time Lost to Stikes/Lockouts Per 1,000 Paid Workers Per Year 1983-87
	(Percentage Change)	(Average Number of Days)
Newfoundland	3.7	964
Prince Edward Island	5.5	46
Nova Scotia	2.9	241
New Brunswick	3.7	98
Quebec	4.4	625
Ontario	4.7	263
Manitoba	**3.1**	**98**
Saskatchewan	2.1	157
Alberta	1.9	127
British Columbia	3.2	953
Canada	**4.0**	**435**

(1) Base rate settlements include cost-of-living adjustments.

Source: Labour Canada

TABLE 19: AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION, 1983 TO 1987

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987p	Annual Average Growth 1983-87
	(Millions of Dollars)					(Per Cent)
Wheat	594	644	773	466	348	-12.5
Coarse Grains (1)	252	301	303	183	133	-14.8
Oilseeds (2)	262	363	340	219	207	-5.7
Special Crops (3)	67	73	58	44	52	-6.2
Horticulture (4)	64	71	74	75	100	12.0
Other Crops (5)	144	168	174	201	180	5.7
Total Crops	**1,383**	**1,620**	**1,722**	**1,187**	**1,020**	**-7.3**
Cattle and Calves	203	241	261	258	268	7.2
Hogs	167	191	197	250	251	10.8
Dairy	109	116	113	117	110	0.2
Poultry and Eggs	104	113	112	112	93	-2.6
Other Livestock (6)	1	1	2	2	2	36.2
Other	19	21	24	37	32	14.2
Total Livestock	602	682	709	776	757	5.9
TOTAL VALUE OF PRODUCTION	**1,985**	**2,302**	**2,431**	**1,964**	**1,777**	**-2.7**

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(1) Barley, oats, rye.

(2) Flaxseed, canola and sunflowerseed.

(3) Mustard, peas, sugar beets and corn.

(4) Potatoes, vegetables, fruits and ornamentals.

(5) Clover and grass, hay and clovers, miscellaneous crops, including special crops not elsewhere specified, and forest products.

(6) Honey, sheep and fur.

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Source: Manitoba Department of Agriculture

TABLE 20: FARM INCOME, 1982 TO 1987

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	Annual Average Growth 1983-87
	(Millions of Dollars)					(Per Cent)
Cash Receipts:						
Crops	1,122	1,228	1,244	1,291	1,087	-0.8
Livestock	614	683	716	760	734	4.6
Other Income (1)	54	59	54	45	182	35.5
Realized Gross Income	1,789	1,970	2,014	2,096	2,002	2.9
Less: Farm Expenses	1,541	1,617	1,650	1,591	1,518	-0.4
REALIZED NET INCOME	**249**	**353**	**364**	**505**	**485**	**18.1**
Less: Inventory Change	- 166	14	290	-96	8	
TOTAL NET INCOME	**83**	**368**	**654**	**409**	**493**	**56.1**

(1) Includes deficiency, stabilization and supplementary payments, and income-in-kind.

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Source: Statistics Canada

TABLE 21: MINERAL PRODUCTION, 1983 TO 1987

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987p	Annual Average Growth 1983-87
	(Millions of Dollars)					(Per Cent)
Metals:						
Nickel	207	275	287	248	386	16.9
Copper	140	128	137	133	173	5.3
Zinc	56	69	81	75	84	10.6
Gold	37	32	30	42	71	18.1
Other Metals	31	37	37	38	46	10.4
Total Metals	471	541	572	536	760	12.7
Industrial Minerals	70	107	109	133	145	20.1
Petroleum	153	169	180	95	112	-7.6
TOTAL VALUE OF PRODUCTION	**694**	**817**	**861**	**764**	**1,017**	**10.0**
			(Volume)			
Nickel (1)	32.8	40.7	38.9	41.8	56.3	14.5
Copper (1)	67.2	67.5	69.1	65.4	71.8	1.7
Zinc (1)	49.0	48.9	64.7	61.5	66.2	7.8
Gold (2)	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.6	3.8	14.4
Petroleum (3)	737.0	793.0	821.0	823.0	780.0	1.4

p - Preliminary

(1) Thousands of kilograms.

(2) Thousands of grams.

(3) Thousands of cubic metres.

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Source: Manitoba Department of Energy and Mines

TABLE 22: ELECTRIC POWER SALES, 1983 TO 1987

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	Annual Average Growth 1983-87
Value of Sales		(Millions of Dollars)				(Per Cent)
Domestic:						
Non-Commercial	159	184	209	223	222	8.7
Commercial	209	239	262	280	301	9.5
Total Domestic	369	423	472	503	524	9.2
Export	108	109	107	111	84	-6.0
TOTAL VALUE OF SALES	**476**	**532**	**578**	**614**	**608**	**6.3**
Volume of Sales		(Millions of kW h)				
Domestic:						
Non-Commercial	4,704	5,006	5,445	5,583	5,108	2.1
Commercial	7,479	7,903	8,249	8,454	8,634	3.7
Total Domestic	12,183	12,909	13,694	14,037	13,741	3.1
Export	7,254	6,144	6,822	7,759	4,617	-10.7
TOTAL VOLUME OF SALES	**19,437**	**19,053**	**20,517**	**21,797**	**18,358**	**-1.4**

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Source: Manitoba Hydro

TABLE 23: LOGGING, FISHING AND FUR PRODUCTION, 1983 TO 1987

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987p	Annual Average Growth 1983-87
		(Millions of Dollars)				(Per Cent)
Logging	40.7	56.1	56.9	60.0	60.0	10.2
Fisheries	16.4	19.0	17.9	17.6	24.4	10.4
Furs	4.3	3.8	4.8	5.1	8.1	17.2
TOTAL	**61.4**	**78.9**	**79.6**	**82.7**	**92.5**	**10.8**

p - Preliminary

Source: Statistics Canada and Manitoba Department of Natural Resources

TABLE 24: VALUE OF MANUFACTURING SHIPMENTS, 1983 TO 1987

Industry	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987p	Annual Average Growth 1983-87
	(Millions of Dollars)					(Per Cent)
Food	1,447.5	1,535.5	1,710.1	1,710.4	1,575.6	2.1
Transportation Equipment	389.4	397.2	460.4	409.1	492.9	6.1
Clothing and Textile	344.5	360.7	387.1	399.0	425.5	5.4
Printing, Publishing and Allied	279.2	310.8	313.8	344.3	369.9	7.3
Metal Fabricating	298.9	289.7	290.9	327.4	369.1	5.4
Paper and Allied	218.4	250.2	274.0	300.5	329.3	10.8
Wood, Furniture and Fixtures	250.1	240.6	264.6	299.1	327.7	7.0
Machinery	319.0	392.4	298.4	267.3	249.9	-5.9
Beverages	152.1	162.8	178.1	191.5	195.6	6.5
Non-metallic Minerals	116.8	138.3	155.3	176.2	192.4	13.3
Chemical Products	144.1	159.4	183.6	174.0	165.4	3.5
Other (1)	898.2	958.6	991.0	1,012.0	1,018.6	3.2
TOTAL VALUE OF SHIPMENTS	**4,858.2**	**5,196.0**	**5,507.2**	**5,610.7**	**5,712.0**	**4.1**

p - Preliminary

(1) Other calculated as a residual. Includes elctrical products, primary metals, plastics, petroleum products, leather and miscellaneous manufacturing.

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Source: Statistics Canada

TABLE 25: RETAIL AND WHOLESALE TRADE, 1983 TO 1987

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987p	Annual Average Growth 1983-87
	(Millions of Dollars)					(Per Cent)
Type of Store						
Grocery and Food	1,030.2	1,166.7	1,347.9	1,434.5	1,519.7	10.2
Motor Vehicles	698.6	802.5	1,038.5	1,107.2	1,151.9	13.3
Service Stations, Garages and Parts	427.4	496.9	596.8	561.5	625.1	10.0
Department	562.3	595.2	613.6	624.2	601.5	1.7
General and Variety	293.8	269.7	297.5	295.8	329.8	2.9
Clothing and Shoes	187.5	208.2	231.1	253.8	270.9	9.6
Pharmacy and Cosmetic	156.6	166.1	175.0	174.5	186.7	4.5
Recreational and Accessories	87.3	102.6	128.6	143.2	169.1	18.0
Furniture and Appliance	105.0	117.1	130.7	150.3	157.1	10.6
Other (1)	551.2	588.7	641.1	699.4	730.4	7.3
TOTAL RETAIL TRADE	**4,099.9**	**4,513.7**	**5,200.8**	**5,444.4**	**5,742.3**	**8.8**
TOTAL WHOLESALE TRADE (2)	**4,683.0**	**5,137.0**	**5,884.0**	**6,453.0**	**7,214.0**	**11.4**

p - Preliminary

(1) Other calculated as a residual.

(2) Wholesale trade data exclude grain.

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Source: Statistics Canada